



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/738.801	12/15/2000	William J. Beyda	00 P 9081 US	2375

7590 02/04/2008
Siemens Corporation
Attn: Elsa Keller, Legal Administrator
Intellectual Property Department
186 Wood Avenue South
Iselin, NJ 08830

EXAMINER

SHELEHEDA, JAMES R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2623

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

02/04/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/738,801

Applicant(s)

BEYDA, WILLIAM J.

Examiner

James Sheleheda

Art Unit

2623

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 December 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/13/07 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 12/13/07 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

a. On pages 6-7, of applicant's response, applicant argues that Liwerant and Budge fail to disclose automatically attaching, without user interaction, the video file to the email without a video player.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

In this case, Budge explicitly discloses a system for attaching a video file to an email, wherein the video file may be transmitted with *or without* the media player (column 4, lines 65-column 5, line 3). The media player need only be transmitted if the receiving system does not previously have the media player installed (column 6, lines 5-12). Thus, for any receiver already containing the media player, the email may only be transmitted with the video clip attached, and not the media player.

Liwerant was relied upon to teach automatically launching an email application response to a signal and attaching the video file to the email without user interaction responsive to the signal. As seen in Fig. 8 and paragraphs 110, 117 and 118. A single press of the "share this video" button will open the email application and append the video file to an email.

Thus, it is the *combination* of Budge and Liwerant which disclose automatically attaching, without user interaction, the video file to the email without a video player. Therefore, applicant's arguments are not convincing.

b. On page 7, applicant argues that Liwerant teaches away from the claimed invention by embedding a Windows Media Player inside an email with a link to a VideoShare hosting service.

In response, it is noted that Liwerant explicitly discloses wherein the email will include a media player with the video clip *pre-loaded* (paragraph 118). The media player is not loaded with a "link" to the video as applicant suggests, as

transmitting the email with a URL is explicitly indicated as an alternative to sending the video itself (as the video itself is loaded within the player; see paragraph 110 and 118). Therefore, applicant's arguments are not convincing.

c. On page 7, applicant argues that Ludwig fails to disclose automatically opening an email window or attaching the video file.

In response, as indicated in (a) above, it was Liwerant, and not Ludwig, who was relied upon to disclose "automatically opening an email window or attaching the video file". Thus, applicant's arguments concerning Ludwig are not persuasive, as Ludwig was never relied upon to teach this limitation.

d. On page 8, applicant argues new claim 22 is similar to one as the video file is attached as a "sole attachment".

In response, as indicated in (a) above, Budge explicitly discloses a system for attaching a video file to an email, wherein the video file may be transmitted with **or without** the media player (column 4, lines 65-column 5, line 3). The media player need only be transmitted if the receiving system does not previously have the media player installed (column 6, lines 5-12). Thus, for any receiver already containing the media player, the email may only be transmitted with the video clip attached, and not the media player. Therefore, applicant's arguments are not convincing.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-7 and 9-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Budge et al. (Budge) (6,014,689) (of record) in view of Liwerant et al. (Liwerant) (US 2005/0246752 A1) (of record).

As to claim 1, note the Budge et al. reference teaches an email system with a video email player that allows easy video capturing, storage, and transmission of media via email attachments.

The claimed "playing a video on a video input device" is met by playing a video received from the video capture electronics 22, in Figure 1 from camera 20, on a PC 10 (Budge).

The claimed "receiving an activate signal" is met by "[t]o begin recording a video e-mail message, the RECORD button 610 is 'pressed,' that is, activated with a point and click operation of a mouse device, for example" (Budge 5:61-63).

The claimed "digitizing and storing at least a portion of said video" and "compressing said at least a portion of said video; storing said at least a portion of said video" is met by during a record process as is well known and taught in col. 4:25+. Video email recorder 210 of Fig. 2 first stores files as a temporary file, which is

compressed as claimed (col. 4:47-57). Input may then be provided to store the compressed file to a hard drive, as taught in col. 5:52+ through col. 6:3.

The claimed "receiving a deactivate signal" is met by "[t]he MAIL button 670 is pressed to immediately send a recorded message" (Budge 6:15-16) which results in a "deactivation" of the recording session and transition to a "mail" session.

The claimed "and automatically accessing said at least a portion from memory and attaching said at least portion of said video as an attachment to an e-mail message" is met by a user may then desire to launch an email application which will automatically access memory and "attach...said video to an e-mail message" using the videolink software seen in Fig. 6, seen at 720 of Fig. 7A, and taught in col. 2:11-27 as well as throughout the specification.

Note the Budge et al. reference teaches "attach said at least a portion of said video to an e-mail message" using the videolink software seen in Fig. 6, seen at 720 of Fig. 7A, and taught in col. 2:11-27 as well as throughout the specification. "The sending user 710 receives prompts and provides inputs to the sending system 720 with respect to controlling the virtual VCR, embedding the video e-mail player 220 into the video e-mail message file 500, and controlling the Email client. The sending system 720 creates and transmits a video e-mail message to the receiving system 730" (Budget et al. 6:21-27).

The claimed "and transmitting the at least a portion while the video player remains at the sender" is met by the system only transmitting the email with a video attachment which is then received and processed by a video player within the receiver

(column 4, line 65-column 5, line 3) as the video player need not be sent if the receiver already has a player installed.

However, the Budget et al. reference does not specifically disclose whether or not the attachment process is performed in the absence of user interaction and automatically opening an e-mail compose window responsive to the deactivate signal.

Now note the Liwerant et al. reference that discloses a method and system for sharing video over a network. The claimed "launching an e-mail" is met by "[s]haring the video via email will bring up the user's default email browser, such as Outlook, Netscape Communicator, Eudora, etc...In one embodiment, this 'embedded video mail' feature causes a window such as that depicted in FIG. 9 to appear, for example when the user is using Microsoft Outlook for e-mail service" (Liwerant [0117 and 118]). The claimed "[attaching said at least a portion of said video as an attachment to an e-mail message] without user interaction" is met by the automatic attachment of the video images to the e-mail compose window as illustrated in Figure 9 (Liwerant [0117 and 118]).

Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Budge et al. video e-mail system with the Liwerant et al. automatic attachments in a email compose window for the purpose of reducing the complexity of sending and receiving audio visual e-mail messages to a level that allows a user to send and receive audio visual e-mail without inconvenience. Note, the claimed "application responsive to said deactivate signal" is met by the Budge et al. and Liwerant et al. combination as discussed above

wherein the "deactivation" of the recording session results in the launching of an e-mail application and the attachment of the video therein.

As to claim 2, the claimed "user selecting a compression method" is not taught by Budge. Budge clearly teaches compression techniques for the video data as previously noted, but not allowing a user to select a compression method. Nevertheless, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time the invention was made to allow selection of a compression method. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system and methods of Budge by allowing user selected compression methods in order to allow versatility in storage and transmission formats to ensure proper playback.

As to claim 3, the claimed "receiving a deactivate signal...responsive to a timeout of a timer" is not taught by Budge. Nevertheless, the Examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a timer as a deactivate signal. It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system and method of Budge by using a timer deactivate signal in order to simplify user tasks.

As to claim 4, note the Budge et al. reference that discloses an email system with a video email player that allows easy video capturing, storage, and transmission of media via email attachments.

The claimed "a video input device for generating video images" is met by video input device 20 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "a monitor for displaying said video images" is met by monitor 14 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "and a Web Access device including an e-mail module, said Web Access device configured to receive video images from said video input device" is met by "[t]he video input device 20 can be any image source, such as one of many types of video cameras.... Some type of video input devices may require video capture electronics 22 which are typically contained on a single board within the PC enclosure 12 and mated with the bus provided on the PC motherboard" (Budge 3:38-45) and "FIG. 2 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the environment in which the video e-mail software for the sending sub-system 2 and receiving sub-system 4 resides, as shown in FIG. 2B" (Budge 4:23-28) wherein the Web Access device has access to a network (Budge 4:15-19).

Also note the Budge et al. reference teaches "attach...said video to an e-mail message" using the videolink software seen in Fig. 6, seen at 720 of Fig. 7A, and taught in col. 2:11-27 as well as throughout the specification. "The sending user 710 receives prompts and provides inputs to the sending system 720 with respect to controlling the virtual VCR, embedding the video e-mail player 220 into the video e-mail message file 500, and controlling the Email client. The sending system 720 creates and transmits a video e-mail message to the receiving system 730" (Budget et al. 6:21-27).

Further, "and transmit the video images without a video player" is met by the system only transmitting the email with a video attachment which is then received and processed by a video player within the receiver (column 4, line 65-column 5, line 3).

However, the Budget et al. reference does not specifically disclose whether or not the attachment process is performed in the absence of user interaction and automatically opening an e-mail compose window and attaching the video.

Now note the Liwerant et al. reference that discloses a method and system for sharing video over a network. The claimed "and automatically open an e-mail compose window" is met by "[s]haring the video via email will bring up the user's default email browser, such as Outlook, Netscape Communicator, Eudora, etc...In one embodiment, this 'embedded video mail' feature causes a window such as that depicted in FIG. 9 to appear, for example when the user is using Microsoft Outlook for e-mail service" (Liwerant [0117 and 118]). The claimed "and attach, without use interaction, said video images to the e-mail compose window responsive to a video e-mail command signal for transmission as an attached e-mail file" is met by the automatic attachment of the video images to the e-mail compose window as illustrated in Figure 9 (Liwerant [0117 and 118]).

Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Budge et al. video e-mail system with the Liwerant et al. automatic attachments in a email compose window for the purpose of reducing the complexity of sending and receiving audio visual

Art Unit: 2623

e-mail messages to a level that allows a user to send and receive audio visual e-mail without inconvenience.

As to claim 5, the claimed "said video e-mail command signal comprising a signal from a switch associated with said video input device" is met by user interaction via keyboard 18 and / or command signals inherent to the operation of PC 10 control operation of system 2 (Budge, see Figure 1).

As to claim 6, the claimed "said video e-mail command signal comprising a signal from a remote control switch associated with said video input device" is met by keyboard 18 and / or mouse 19 including GUI (Budge, see Figure 6 and 5:52-67).

As to claim 7, the claimed "said video e-mail command signal comprising a signal from a graphical user interface" is met by selecting a program for operation and controlling using the GUI seen in Figure 6 (Budge).

As to claim 9, the claimed "wherein said Web Access Device comprises a personal computer" is met by PC 10 of Figure 1 (see Budge et al.).

As to claims 10-15, please see rejections of claims 4-9 respectively.

As to claim 16, please see rejection of claim 4.

Also note, the claimed "a local area network" is met by "[t]he communications link 8 may be any of a variety of communications channels which allow the transfer of digital data, such as...local area networks (LANS)" (Budge 4:15-19).

The claimed "a video e-mail system coupled to said local area network" is met by Figure 1 of the Budge et al. reference where it is seen that this system is coupled to a "local area network" comprising multiple systems 2 and 4.

As to claims 17 and 18, the claimed sending an email to "another entity on said LAN" or to "an entity external to said LAN" is taught in col. 4:5-19 wherein video e-mail systems are connected via a variety of networks for receiving and transmitting video e-mails.

As to claim 19, note the Budge et al. reference that discloses an email system with a video email player that allows easy video capturing, storage, and transmission of media via email attachments.

The claimed "a video input device for generating video images" is met by video input device 20 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "a monitor for displaying said video images" is met by monitor 14 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "and a Web Access device including an e-mail module, said Web Access device configured to receive video images from said video input device" is met by "[t]he video input device 20 can be any image source, such as one of many types of

Art Unit: 2623

video cameras...Some type of video input devices may require video capture electronics 22 which are typically contained on a single board within the PC enclosure 12 and mated with the bus provided on the PC motherboard" (Budge 3:38-45) and "FIG. 2 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the environment in which the video e-mail software for the sending sub-system 2 and receiving sub-system 4 resides, as shown in FIG. 2B" (Budge 4:23-28) wherein the Web Access device has access to a network (Budge 4:15-19).

Also note the Budge et al. reference teaches "attach...said video to an e-mail message" using the videolink software seen in Fig. 6, seen at 720 of Fig. 7A, and taught in col. 2:11-27 as well as throughout the specification. "The sending user 710 receives prompts and provides inputs to the sending system 720 with respect to controlling the virtual VCR, embedding the video e-mail player 220 into the video e-mail message file 500, and controlling the Email client. The sending system 720 creates and transmits a video e-mail message to the receiving system 730" (Budget et al. 6:21-27).

Further, the "attached email file without a video player" is met by the system only transmitting the email with a video attachment which is then received and processed by a video player within the receiver (column 4, line 65-column 5, line 3) as the video player need not be sent if the receiver already has a player installed.

However, the Budget et al. reference does not specifically disclose whether or not the attachment process is performed in the absence of user interaction and automatically opening an e-mail compose window and attaching the video.

Now note the Liwerant et al. reference that discloses a method and system for sharing video over a network. The claimed "and automatically open an e-mail compose window" is met by "[s]haring the video via email will bring up the user's default email browser, such as Outlook, Netscape Communicator, Eudora, etc...In one embodiment, this 'embedded video mail' feature causes a window such as that depicted in FIG. 9 to appear, for example when the user is using Microsoft Outlook for e-mail service" (Liwerant [0117 and 118]). The claimed "and attach, without user interaction, said video images to the e-mail compose window responsive to a video e-mail command signal for transmission as an attached e-mail file" is met by the automatic attachment of the video images to the e-mail compose window as illustrated in Figure 9 (Liwerant [0117 and 118]).

Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Budge et al. video e-mail system with the Liwerant et al. automatic attachments in a email compose window for the purpose of reducing the complexity of sending and receiving audio visual e-mail messages to a level that allows a user to send and receive audio visual e-mail without inconvenience.

As to claim 20, Budge discloses wherein an end of a clip is identified via a manual end of clip command (stop button, see Budge at column 5, lines 61-67).

As to claim 21, the claimed "wherein an end of clip is identified as a predetermined default end of clip period" is not taught by Budge.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it was notoriously well known in the art at the time of the invention to use a timer as a deactivate signal.

It would have been obvious for one skilled in the art at the time of the invention to modify the system and method of Budge by using a timer deactivate signal in order to simplify user tasks.

As to claim 22, note the Budge et al. reference that discloses an email system with a video email player that allows easy video capturing, storage, and transmission of media via email attachments.

The claimed "a video input device for generating video images" is met by video input device 20 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "a monitor for displaying said video images" is met by monitor 14 as illustrated in Figure 1.

The claimed "and a Web Access device including an e-mail module, said Web Access device configured to receive video images from said video input device" is met by "[t]he video input device 20 can be any image source, such as one of many types of video cameras... Some type of video input devices may require video capture electronics 22 which are typically contained on a single board within the PC enclosure 12 and mated with the bus provided on the PC motherboard" (Budge 3:38-45) and "FIG. 2 illustrates the preferred embodiment of the environment in which the video e-mail

Art Unit: 2623

software for the sending sub-system 2 and receiving sub-system 4 resides, as shown in FIG. 2B" (Budge 4:23-28) wherein the Web Access device has access to a network (Budge 4:15-19).

Also note the Budge et al. reference teaches "attach...said video to an e-mail message" using the videolink software seen in Fig. 6, seen at 720 of Fig. 7A, and taught in col. 2:11-27 as well as throughout the specification. "The sending user 710 receives prompts and provides inputs to the sending system 720 with respect to controlling the virtual VCR, embedding the video e-mail player 220 into the video e-mail message file 500, and controlling the Email client. The sending system 720 creates and transmits a video e-mail message to the receiving system 730" (Budget et al. 6:21-27).

Further, "and transmit the video images as a sole file attachment" is met by the system only transmitting the email with a video attachment which is then received and processed by a video player within the receiver (column 4, line 65-column 5, line 3) as the video player need not be sent if the receiver already has a player installed.

However, the Budget et al. reference does not specifically disclose whether or not the attachment process is performed in the absence of user interaction and automatically opening an e-mail compose window and attaching the video.

Now note the Liwerant et al. reference that discloses a method and system for sharing video over a network. The claimed "and automatically open an e-mail compose window" is met by "[s]haring the video via email will bring up the user's default email browser, such as Outlook, Netscape Communicator, Eudora, etc...In one embodiment, this 'embedded video mail' feature causes a window such as that depicted in FIG. 9 to

Art Unit: 2623

appear, for example when the user is using Microsoft Outlook for e-mail service" (Liwerant [0117 and 118]). The claimed "and attach, without use interaction, said video images to the e-mail compose window responsive to a video e-mail command signal for transmission as an attached e-mail file" is met by the automatic attachment of the video images to the e-mail compose window as illustrated in Figure 9 (Liwerant [0117 and 118]).

Therefore, the examiner submits that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Budge et al. video e-mail system with the Liwerant et al. automatic attachments in a email compose window for the purpose of reducing the complexity of sending and receiving audio visual e-mail messages to a level that allows a user to send and receive audio visual e-mail without inconvenience.

5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Budge et al. (US 6,014,689 of record) in further view of Liwerant and Ludwig et al. (Ludwig) (US 2005/0144284 A1) (of record).

As to claim 8, note the Budge et al. reference discloses a monitor 14 as illustrated in Figure 1. However, the Budge et al. reference does not specifically disclose "wherein said monitor is a television screen." Now note the Ludwig et al. reference that discloses scalable networked multimedia system and applications. The claimed "wherein said monitor is a television screen" is met by a television may be substituted for a work station (Ludwig [0108]). Therefore, the examiner submits that it

Art Unit: 2623

would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the Budget et al. monitor with the Ludwig et al. television display in order to provide users with a more encompassing unit and reduce costs associated with owning multiple devices to watch television and use e-mail.

Conclusion

6. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

on _____
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Registration Number: _____

Certificate of Transmission

Art Unit: 2623

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. () _____ - _____ on _____.
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Registration Number: _____

Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to James Sheleheda whose telephone number is (571) 272-7357. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00-5:30.

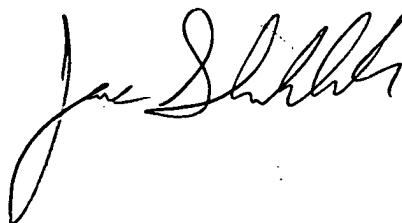
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on (571) 272-7331. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2623

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

James Sheleheda
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2623

JS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'James Sheleheda', is written over the printed name and title.